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Collection of Radio-Chemical and Dosimetric Methods

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of measuring external streams of x- and gamma-radiation, and methods of individual dosimetric monitoring; (5) Absolute and relative methods of measuring the activity of solid and liquid radioactive sources. There are four appendixes dealing with methods of calculating the total dosage from sources of ionizing radiation, units of activity, and doses from natural (background) radioactivity in the calcium of feedstuffs. Sanitary regulations observed during transportation, storage, and handling of radioactive substances are discussed, as well as the permissible level of ionizing radiation. The editors thank Yu.V. Sivintsev and D.P. Shirshov. References appear at the end of each chapter.

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MAREY, A.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3589

- Sbornik radiokhimicheskikh i dozimetricheskikh metodik (Collection of Radio-Chemical and Dosimetric Methods) Moscow, Medgiz, 1959. 459 p. Errata slip inserted. 9,000 copies printed.
- Eds. (Title page): N.G. Gusev, U.Ya. Margulis, A.N. Marey, N.Yu. Tarasenko, Yu.M. Shtakkenberg; Ed. (Inside book): V.I. Labaznov; Tech. Ed.: A.I. Zakharova.
- PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists, sanitation and public health dectors, chemists and other specialists working in radioactive dosimetry.
- COVERACE: This work discusses the following subjects: (1) principles of organizing sanitation and dosimetric control in institutions where work is carried on with radioactive substances; (2) radio-chemical and chemical methods for determining certain radioactive substances in samples of air, weter, soil and foodstuffs; (3) physical methods of measuring contamination of the air by radioactive gases and aerosols, and methods for determining the level of contamination of working surfaces, clothes and leather coverings; (4) methods

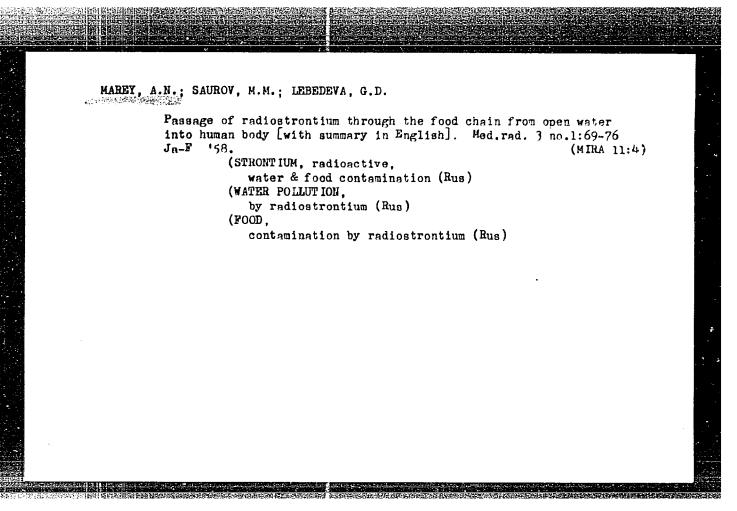
Card 1/2

MARRY, A. N.

"The Froblem of Radioactive Waste Material."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

# SHANDALA, K.G.; KAREY, A.N. Discussion on G.D. Lebedeva's article "Plankton as en index of fresh water supply pollution by radioactive substances." Med. rad. 3 no.4:91-92 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:3) 1. Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Shandala). (MATER POLLUTION. by radioisotopes, plankton as index (Rus)) (ISOTOPES. water pollution, plankton as index (Rus)



30V/26-58-12-8/44

AUTHOR: Marey, A.N., Candidate of Medical Sciences (Moscow)

TITLE: Radioactive Waste Products (Radioaktivny/e otkhody)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 12, pp 47-50 (MSSR)

ABSTRACT: The author outlines the general danger involved in the dis-

posal of radioactive waste products into the ground or lodies of water. The role of microorganisms and assimilation of radioactive substances by plants is considered. Ion exchange filters are thought to be the best protective means against ill radioactive effects. The idea of burying radioactive waste in the depths of the oceans, as suggested by American

and British institutions, is rejected.

There are 3 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

MARZEYEV, A.N., prof.. Primali uchastiye: AGLITSKIY, S.S., prof.;
VETOSHKIN, S.I., prof.; ZHABOTINSKIY, V.M., prof.;
SMENIANSKIY, Z.B., prof.; HAREY, A.N., kand.med.nauk;
SILIVANIK, K.Ie.. GORBOV, T.T., red.; SENCHILO, K.K.,
tekhn.red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.

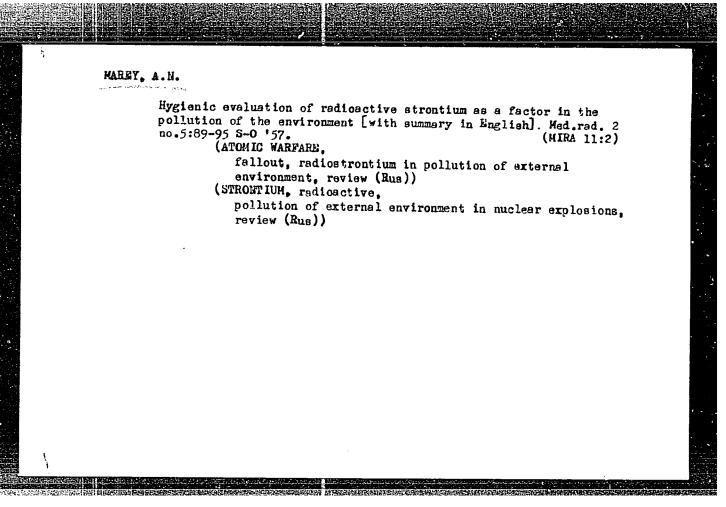
[Communal hygiene] Kommunal naie gigiena. Pri uchastii
S.S.Aglitekogo i dr. Izd.2., dop. i ispr. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1958. 554 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Deystvitel nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Marzeyev).

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

MARRY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; TRAKHTMAN, N.N., red.; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn.

[Sanitary protection of open waters from contamination by radioactive substances] Sanitarnaia okhrana otkrytykh vodoemov ot zagriazneniia radioaktivnymi veshchestvami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1958. 89 p. (MIRA 11:7) (RADIOACTIVITY—SAFETY MEASURES) (WATER—POLLUTION)



MAREY A.A

UCCR/General Biology - General Hydrobiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Shur - Blos., No 5, 108. 1 38

Author

: Marey, A.li.

Inst

Title

: Some Problems of Canatary Protection of Reservoirs from

Pollution by Redioactive Substances.

Orig Pub

: Gigiena I sanicariya, 1950, ho 7, 7-il

Absorbed : A brief discussion of the problem of whitery defety in atomic electrostations and measures in lecontaminate their redicactive tastes, which contains recervoirs. In order to prevent a secondary journal of a result of descriptions and transfer of activity to hazars targets

food.

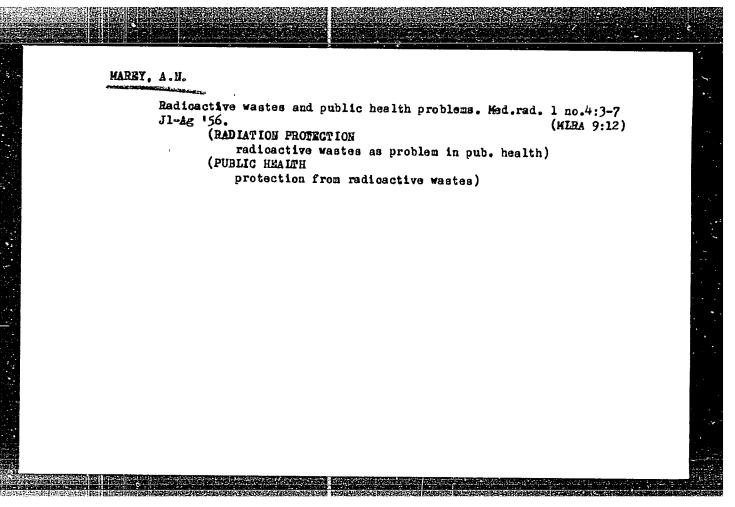
Card 1/1

MARLI A.N. , RYZHOV, A.I.

"Methods for Making a Special Sanitary Inspection of Open Bodies of Water Conteminated by Esdioactive Substances". p. 40.

Trudy Vecsoyuznoy Aonierentsii po Meditsinskoy Madiologii (Voprosy Gigiyeny i Dozimetrii) Medgiz, 1957, Moscow Russish, uk.

Proceedings of the All-Union Conterence on Medical Madialogy (Hygienic and Dosimetric Problems).



REY A, M.

AID P - 2624

Subject

: USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1

Pub. 37 - 1/22

Author

Marey, A. N., Kand. Med. Sci.

Title

: Water organisms as sanitary indices of the pollution

of reservoirs by radioactive substances

Periodical: 01g. 1 san., 8, 3-9, Ag 1955

Abstract

: In connection with the wide use of radioactive isotopes in all fields of the national economy and the ensuing contamination of reservoirs, a method is presented for the control of the purity of water. Along with radiometric investigations, the author recommends tests to be performed on weeds, overgrowth, plankton, fishes etc. for determining the concentration of radioactive substances in reservoirs. The tests are described

with tables. 8 refs., 1922 - 1954.

Institution:

Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational

Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow

Submitted

: Ap 25, 1955

MAREY, A. N.

USSR/Medicine - Water Purification Dec 48 Medicine - Public Health

"Water Supply Lines, Their Installation and Operation Under Sanitary Control," A. N. Marey, 4 pp

"Fel'dsher 1 Akusher" No 12

In 1937 the SNK SSSR passes a law, "On the Sanitation and Protection of Water Reservoirs," to safeguard water sources. Systems consist of a central water supply, filtering and purifying plants. Under sanitary control, the quality of the water is analyzed for residual chlorine, turbidity, color and taste, intestinal bacilli and total bacterial count.

USSR/Medicine - Water, Supply Oct 48
Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation

"Sanitation Evaluation of the Quality of Drinking
Water," A. N. Marey, 6 3/4 pp

"Fel'dsher i Akusherka" No 10

Discloses two basic characteristics for solving
problem of quality of drinking water: determination
of sanitation conditions of chemical and bactericlogical compositions of water through laboratory
tests, and on-the-spot examination of water
sources.

28/49775

MAREY, A.I.; SIDOROVICH, Ye.A.

Effect of cis-trans isomerism and degree of cross-licking cn the dynamic properties of the synthetic (SKD) cis-1,4-butadiene rubber. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.7:1-4 Jl 165. (MIRA 18:5)

l. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sintetizneskogo kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva.

epth of crystallization. If the polyester segment of and by disturbing the orient spossible to lower consider graphs and 4 tables.	stallization process: maximut has been established that the chain, by increasing the ation in the polymer by using rably the resins crystallizat uchno-issledovatel skiy institute of Syntax	degree of cross-linking, one-step synthesis, it oility. Orig. art. has:
SUBMITTED: 10Aug64	ENGL: OO	SUB CODE: MT, GC
TO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 600	

L 62997-65 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ENP(j ACCESSION NR: 1AP5016514	4.4、感染染剂(4.1、多种1.4、多种1.5、多种1.4、1.5、多种1.4、1.5、1.5、1.6、1.5、1.5、1.5、1.5、1.5、1.6、1.6、1.6、1.6、1.6、1.6、1.6、1.6、1.6、1
Record of the same	678.01:53#678.66
AUTHORS: Apukhtina, N. P.; Marey.	UR/0190/65/007/006/1117/1121 678.01:53#678.66 Novikova, G. Ye.; Myuller, B. Ye. 38
TITLE: Crystallization of urethane	elastomers 5
	ineniya, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1117-1121, and
TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, organ urethane, polymer, resin	ic chemistry, elastomer, synthesis, rubber,
of molecular weight of polyesters, of methods of synthesis have been study users obtained from reaction obenediisocyanate. The dilatometric	izability of the urethane resins, the effect the concentration of cross-linkages and the ied. Urethane elastomers selected for this f highly oriented polyesters with 2,4-stil-method of A, I. Marey, N. P. Kuznetsov, and icheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam khimil i

L 14166-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/(T) RM/WW ACC NR: AP6003943 SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0085/0089 AUTHOR: Marey, A. I. (Leningrad); Sidorovich, Ye. A. (Leningrad) ORG: none TITLE: Dynamic and mechanical properties of heterogeneous polymer systems SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 85-89 TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, binek espolymer, rubber, butadiene, isoprene, dynamic-utrees, medianical fatigue solid nuclerical paperty ABSTRACT: The dynamic and mechanical properties of copolymers, block polymers, and rubber blends based on butadiene and isoprene have been investigated over a wide temperature range. The fundamental principles of dynamic behavior of heterogeneous polymer systems have been elucidated permitting the use of the above procedure for the determination of polymer compatibility, their content in blends, and of the composition of copolymer. Butadiene-isoprene copolymers were prepared by L. S. Bresler, and block copolymers by G. N. Petrov. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [Based on author's abstract]. SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: UDC: 678:620.168.3

	했다. 하는 사는 사람들은 회사 회에 가는 사람이 하는 사람은 보다 하고 아들의 한 학자를 했다. 학생들은 학생 가는 사람은 가장 하는 것
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ACCESSION NR: AP501	<b>1840</b>
established between	ne SKD rubber has partially crystallized. A similarity was the dynamic mechanical behavior of rubbers of various molecumperature range of the highly elastic state. In the range stures, the behavior of crystallizing and amorphous polymers at the behavior of crystallizing and crystallizing
of above-zero temper is the same; at sub-rubbers decline approvince role increases Ye. G. Erenburg usit 5 figures.	zero temperatures, the dynamic property of crystallization phenomen eciably owing to the development of crystallization phenomen with the molecular weight. "The fractions were prepared by g the method of fractional precipitation." Orig. art. has:
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of above-zero temper is the same; at sub-rubbers decline approvince to increases Ye. G. Erenburg using Tigures.  ASSOCIATION: Vsesom kauchuka im. S. V.	zero temperatures, the dynamic property of crystallization phenomen eciably owing to the development of crystallization phenomen with the molecular weight. "The fractions were prepared by g the method of fractional precipitation." Orig. art. has:

L 45246=65 - EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) - Pc=4/Pr=4 RM UR/0138/65/000/004/0001/0004 AUTHOR: Marey, A. I.; Sidorovich, Ye. A. TITLE: Effect of molecular weight on the dynamic mechanical properties of cis-1, 4-butadiene rubber SKD SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1965, 1-4 TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, butadiene rubber, polyvinylacetate, rubber crystal. lization, rubber mechanical property, rubber molecular weight, rubber elasticity / SKD rubber ABSTRACT: Laboratory samples of SKD rubber with molecular weights between 24,000 and 800,000 were studied at temperatures of -100 to 100C. The dynamic properties were measured with a KS pendulum elastometer. In the range of molecular weights of 100,000 to 800,000, a relationship was found between the rebound elasticity and the molecular weight which is expressed by the equation 90-E = K x 1/M, where E is the elasticity and K=98 x 105. This permits a rapid evaluation of the molecular weight of rubber polymers. A simple relationship was also found between the rebound elasticity and temperature for natural rubber and polyvinyl acetate of various molecular weights; it applies to plastics as well. More complex relation-Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016879 ASSOCIATION: None			Ø
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<u>L 5922L-65</u> EWI(m)/EFF(c)/EWP(j)	/T Pc-li/Pr-li RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5016879	UR/0374/65/000/003/0015/0020 678:539:32
AUTHOR: Marey, A. I. (Leningred)	; Sidorovich, Ye. A. (Leningred); Novikova, G. Ya.
istan Contail Charle Bake (all metallocationale de la Sabergae (bill) de la calacte de la leur de l'acceptant d	phase in rubberlike polymers on their elasticity
SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no.	3, 1908, 16-20
TOPIC TAGS: divinyl rubber, isopre	ene rubber, natural rubber, rubber elasticity
isoprene rubbers (NK, SKI-3, SKI) of temperature region. The elastic pro- pendulum elastometer over a wide ten- calculate the rebound elasticity and the studied dilatometrically. Plots of the are given for the range -120C to 0C <sub>3</sub> V in the rubber causes a uniform incress A quantitative relationship was estable	he influence of orystallization of divinyl (SKD) and regular structure on their elasticity in the transition perties of the polymers were determined with a KS imperature range, and the data obtained were used to be dynamic elastic modulus. Crystallization was extemperature dependence of the rebound elasticity. It was found that the formation of a crystalline phase are of the rebound elasticity in the transition region. Lished between the minimum elasticity Emin and the ving that Emin can be used to evaluate the crystallinity of the transition of the crystallinity.

GORELIK, B.M.; MAREY, A.I.; BUKHINA, M.F.; NOVIKOVA, G.Ye.; POMIRCHAYA, B.A.

Effect of filling with carbon black on the crystallation of rubber. Kauch.i rez. 23 no.11:13-18 N '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennesti - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva.

L 40560-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004107

2.

dium catalyzed polybutadiene) showed the best wear resistance, the resistance of butadiene-styrene copolymers increased with butadiene content, and the resistance of unfilled natural and synthetic rubbers decreased with temperature as the temperature approached the glass transition point of the polymer. At temperatures exceeding the glass transition point by 75C, the wear resistance of natural and various synthetic rubbers was approximately equal. Testing of various metals and polymers showed that an unfilled 10;90 styrene-butadiene rubber had almost twice the resistance of steel, with Teflon polystyrene, and polymethyl methacrylate at the lower end of the resistance scale. The results are explained by the generation of comparatively low stresses on the surface of soft and elastic materials and by the relaxation mechanism after particle impact. The results were confirmed by commerical experience, e.g. with hoses of sand blowers or with transport belts. Originart. has: 5 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITIED: 05Aug64

encl: OL

SUB CODE: HT, IE

NO REP SOY: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

40560-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP( c-4/Pf.4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/GS/RW CCESSION NR: AT5004107	(c'/###(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)  S/0000/64/000/000/0216/0222 //2
UTHOR: Marey, A. I.; Izvozchikov, P. V	e stream of abrasive particles
OURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshch ow, 1961. Friktsionnyy iznos rezin (Fr	aniye po friktsionnomu iznosu rezin. Mos- ictional wear of subber); sbornik statey.
얼마 그렇게 나왔다. 그들은 사람들은 사람들은 그는 그렇게 했다고?	r, rubber abrasion, <u>abrasion tester</u> , synthe- ybutadiene rubber, natural rubber, glass
ABSTRACT: An apparatus for measuring the particles under simulated service condited to explain the experimental results. exposed to particles of abrasive EB-100 the Enclosure, and wear is defined as the experimental results.	ne wear of rubber in a stream of abrasive tions is described and a theory is develop- A cylindrical channel of the specimen is moving at 80 m/sec. as shown in Fig. 1 of the volumetric loss per unit of time (cm <sup>3</sup> /sec) 1 surface. Low-modulus, high elasticity rub- 30 butadiene-styrene copolymer) or SKB (so-
Card 1/1 2	

L 17563-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049782

where  $\lg r_{1/2}$  is the  $\lg r_{1/2}$  is the segment cut off by the straight line on the axis and corresponds to the half time of crystallization of the sample in the absence of crystallization; and B is a magnitude showing the effect of stress on crystallization and determined as the tangent of the angle of the slope of the characteristic straight line to the axis r. For unstressed rubbers, the ability to crystallize increases with an increase in the carbon-black content. The same was observed for rubbers crystallizing under conditions of deformation (compression). The influence of filling depends on the type of transverse links. For natural rubber and SKI-3 with a predominant content of polysulfide links, there is a noticeable change in the parameters  $\lg r_0$  and B. For rubbers with a predominant content of monosulfide links, filling changes these parameters very little. In the case of SKD, filling affects crystallization analogously. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promy\*shlennosti (Scientific Research Institute for the Rubber Industry); Vsesoyuzny\*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber)

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SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 17563-65 EWI(m)/EWP(1) Pc-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4049782 S/0138/64/000/011/0013/0018

AUTHOR: Gorelik, B. M.; Marey, A. I.; Bukhina, M. F.; Novikova, G. Ye.;
Pomirchaya, B. A.

TITLE: Effect of carbon-black filler on rubber crystallization

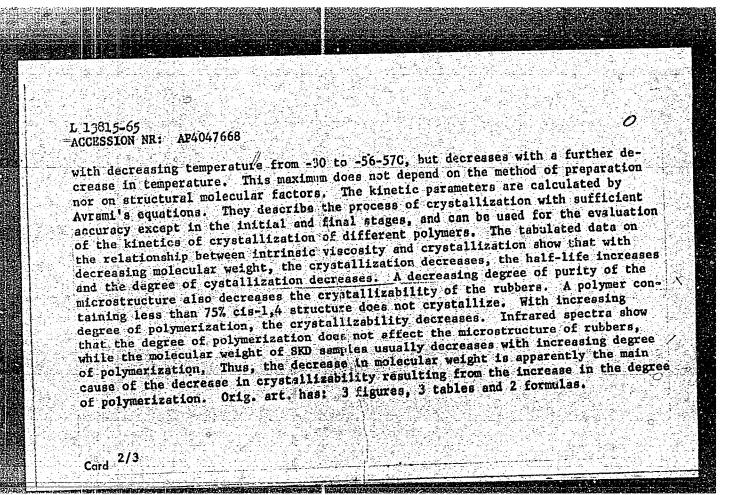
SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1964, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: rubber crystallization, natural rubber, synthetic rubber, carbon black tiller, polysulfide crosslink, monosulfide crosslink, rubber elasticity

ABSTRACT: The literature on the effect of fillers is sparse and contradictory and applies only to natural rubber. This work is an attempt to expand the knowledge to both natural and synthetic rubbers. Two methods of investigation were used - a study of the crystallization of rubbers in the free state by the dilatometric method, and a study of deformed rubbers from the point of view of recoverability. A comparison was made of the kinetic curves obtained by the dilatometric methods those obtained from the change in recoverability. The kinetics of crystallization of natural rubber were studied at -25C, those of synthetic rubber SKI-3 at -25C and of rubber SKD at -38, -45, and -56C. Data on crystallization of deformed rubber were processed with the aid of the formula  $\lg t_{1/2} = \lg t_{1/2}^0 - \lg t_{1/2}^0$ .

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L 13815-65 EWT(m)/EMP(j) Pc-4 8/0138/64/000/010/0007/0012 ACCESSION NR: AP4047668 AUTHOR: Marey, A. I., Novikova, G. Ye., Kuznetsov, N. P. TITIE: Crystellization of stereoregular butadiene rubbers SOURCE: Kauchuk 1 rezina,, no. 10, 1964, 7-12 TOPIC TAGS: butsdiene rubber, stereoregular synthetic rubber, dilatometry, rubber crystallization, rubber microstructure ABSTRACT: The crystallization of stereoregular butadiene rubber was investigated at different temperatures and the effect of some structural factors such as molecular weight, degree of steric purity of the rubber microstructure and the degree of polymerization on the crystallization process was studied. The microstructural investigations were effected by infrared spectroscopy and the molecular wt. was characterized by the intrinsic viscosity. More than 300 batches of experimental and technical cis-1,4-butadiene rubber were investigated. The dilatometric method is proposed for determining the optimum temperature of crystallization of rapidly crystallizing rubbers in their mixtures with noncrystalline polymers. The crystallizability of the samples was studied over a temperature range of -30 to -77C. It was found that for all batches of SKD rubber the rate of crystallization increased Card 1/3

inside double bonds are rule a study of the thermovulce increase in temperature are considerably due to their there also takes place a b	ilcanization temperature of 2800 bot intured, with a simultaneous increasinization of cis-1,4-divinyl rubber in the deat duration the number of cis-1 rupture and transformation into the preak in the few double bonds in the conference on spectroscopy in Cort	e in CH sub 2 groups. showed that with an ,4-links decreases trans-form. Besides, position 1,2. The kiy, June 5-12, 1961.
N. G. MartemMM'yanova part ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issl	edovatel'skiy institut sintetichesk	
N. G. MartemMM'yanova part	edovatel'skiy institut sintetichesk	

EFR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/ AFGC Fs-4/Fc-4/Fr-4 RM/WW ACCESSION NR: AP3001528 8/0032/63/029/006/0710/0712 AUTHOR: Al'tshuler, M. Z.; Marey, A. I.; Nel'son, K. V.; Skripova, L. S. TITLE: Study of thermal structuration in insoluble polymers by quantitative infrared enalysis SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 6, 1963, 710-712 TOPIC TAGS: thermal structuration, insoluble polymer, infrared analysis, thermovulcanization, divinyl rubber, potassium bromide ABSTRACT: An earlier development, the so-called "powder-state method," was used for qualitative determination of the microstructure of insoluble samples of polybutadienes. Soluble samples of rubbers, the structure of which was determined by infrared spectroscopy of their solutions, served as standards. Divinyl. rubber samples of 0.005 gm were subjected to pressure trituration with 2 gm of potassium bromide, which served as an abrasive. This was facilitated by the addition of some carbon tetrachloride, lowering the elasticity of the insoluble polymers. The infrared spectra of the thus treated SKB rubber before and after 4 hours heating at 250 and 2800 showed that at 2500 there takes place a break of double bonds in the 1,2 position, while those in trans-position remain unaffected.

83661

S/138/60/000/002/001/009 A051/A029

The Effect of Functional Groups on the Vitrification Temperature of Rubber-Like Polymers

Thus, a conclusion is drawn that Formula 5 would be applicable to polymers, where the molecular links are arranged "head to tail", which corresponds to the lowest vitrification temperature of the polymer for a given composition. A satisfactory correlation was achieved between the experimental and theoretical computations of  $T_c$  in saturated and unsaturated polymers, which proves that the double bonds in the main chain of the macromolecule's primary valencies has apparently no effect on the  $T_c$  of the polymer. This conclusion has been confirmed by results obtained by other authors (Ref. 8), who found that  $T_c$  of natural rubber and gutta-percha does not change after deep hydration (the residual unsaturation being less than 8%). There are 2 tables and 8 references: 2 Soviet, 3 English, 2 German and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S.V. Lebedev)

Card 3/3

Card 2/3

83661

S/138/60/000/002/001/009 A051/A029

The Effect of Functional Groups on the Vitrification Temperature of Rubber-Like Polymers

the given polymer; K is the concentration of the functional groups, related to the four carbon atoms of the polymer chain. Each term in the Formula (4) is analyzed as to its probable significance. At the present time there is no information available on the magnitude of the interaction between the different atomic groups in polymers. Only certain data for organic liquids have been published (Refs. 2 and 3). These correspond only approximately to the energy values of the atomic group interactions in polymers (Table). Applying these figures to Formulae (1) and (2), the general Formula (4) can be expressed in the following form:  $T_C = 0.02 \text{ EK} - 105 (5)$ , where: E and K are the cohesion energy of the functional groups and the concentration in the polymer chain, respectively. The validity of Formula 5 was confirmed by the satisfactory correlation between the computed and experimental values obtained on a series of polymers. A table, showing both experimental and computed values of Tc, is given, from which it is seen that a slight discrepancy exists between the computed values and the experimental ones of the ethylene and the propylene copolymer, probably due to the presence of symmetrically and adjacently located functional groups

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Marey. A. I

AUTHOR: TITLE:

The Effect of Functional Groups on the Vitrification Tem-

perature of Rubber-Like Polymers

PERIODICAL:

Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 2, pp. 1 - 3

The author refers to a previous article (Ref. 1), where he proved that a linear relationship exists between Tc, the vitrification temperature of butadiene polymers, and K1, the concentration of the vinyl groups in the polymer chains, as expressed in Formula 1. The present article deals with the results of the investigations, pointing out the linear relationship which also exists between the butadiene copolymers with styrene, and butadiene with nitrile of acrylic acid, as to vitrification temperature versus concentration. Formulae 2 and 3 show the respective relationships for the two copolymers, and Formula 4:  $T_c = AK - 105$ , combines the two expressions into one mathematical equation where:  $T_c$  is the vitrification temperature of the polymer in  ${}^{\circ}C$ ; A is the numerical coefficient, the value of which is determined by the nature of the functional group of

Card 1/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320013-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

SOV/20-124-3-29/67

The Production of Crystalline 1-4-Transpolybutadiene and -Polyisoprene and the Investigation of Their Properties

> prior to the photographing of its infrared spectrum. The spectrum confirms the 1-4 trans-configuration. A curve of the deformation on repeated intensive heating was plotted. A table gives the density changes brought about by heating. The infrared spectrum of polyisoprene was photographed by K. V. Nel'son, and that of polybutadiene by Ye. I. Pokrovskiy, and the x-ray photographs were made by L. A. Volkova. . There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Compounds of the Academy of

Sciences, USSR)

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo

kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva

(All-Union Research Institute for Synthetic Caoutchouc

imeni S. V. Lebedev)

Card 2/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320013-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

5(3)

SOV/20-124-3-29/67

AUTHORS:

Tinyakova, Ye. I., Dolgoplosk, B. A., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Marey, A. I., Al'tshuler, M. Z.

TITLE:

The Production of Crystalline 1-4-Transpolybutadiene and -Polyisoprene and the Investigation of Their Properties (Polucheniye kristallicheskikh 1-4-trans-polibutadiyena i

poliizoprena i izucheniye ikh svoystv)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 595-597

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A description is given of the production of the symmetric 1-4-transpolymers of butadiene and isoprene by the aid of oxide catalysts, in particular of chromium oxides on aluminium silicate. - Polyisoprene is stable, its infrared spectrum shows that 99% of the polymer chain possesses the

1-4 trans-configuration. The iodine number corresponds with the theory. Due to the uniform structure, the polymer crystallizes, which could be confirmed by the x-ray photograph.

This x-ray photograph is analogous to that of natural  $\beta$ -gutta percha. - Polybutadiene is a crystalline-fibrous substance. As it is difficultly soluble it was pressed into a film

Card 1/3

SOV/138-59-2-3/24

Influence of the Polymerization Temperature of Butadiene with Alkali Metals on the Structure and Frost Resistance of Polymers

the glass temperature of the butadiene polymers is only defined by the content of vinyl groups and does not depend on their branched structure.

There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 12 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni S.V.Lebedev)

Card 4/4

SUV/138-59-2-3/24

Influence of the Polymerization Temperature of Butadiene will Alkali Metals on the Structure and Frost Resistance of Polymers

butadiene polymers containing a varying number of vinyl groups are given in Table 2. Formulae for calculating the concentration of butadiene chains in the polymer  $(S_v)$ are given, and it was found that the maximum concentration  $S_{m}$  equals 2, when  $S_{v}$  equals 1, which corresponds to polymers in which all the monomer molecules are added in the 1.2 position. The linear dependence between the glass temperature of the polymer  $T_s$  and the concentration of the vinyl groups  $(S_m)$  in the polymer chain is shown in a graph (Fig 2) and it is suggested that the content of vinyl groups can be defined according to the glass temperature. This was confirmed by B. A. Dolgoplosk et al. (Ref 12). Polymers obtained at a temperature of 80°C and above are not completely soluble which confirms a spatial or branched structure at sufficiently high plasticity. The separated pure insoluble part of the polymer had the Card 3/4 same glass temperature as the soluble fraction. Therefore,

SOV/138-59-2-3/24

Influence of the Polymerization Temperature of Butadiene with Alkali Metals on the Structure and Frost Resistance of Polymers

groups in the polymer was defined according to the quantity of formic acid and formaldehyde in the ozonolysis products. Data in Table 1 indicate that an increase in the polymerization temperature in the given limits causes a substantial linear decrease in the content of vinyl groups in the polymers. This is particularly marked when butadiene is polymerized in the presence of lithium, and is observed to a much lesser degree when potassium is used. The difference in the reaction rates of the addition of butadiene molecules in the 1.2 and 1.4 position at a given temperature is defined by the various values of activation energies of these processes, and formulae are given for calculating the reaction rates and the activation energies. Fig 1: the dependence of the logarithm of the ratio of concentration of the 1.4 and 1.2 bonds on the polymerization temperature. It was found that the glass temperature of the butadiene polymer is a linear function of the concentration of Card 2/4 vinyl groups. Glass temperatures for a number of

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320013-6"

SOV/138-59-2-3/ 14

AUTHORS: Marey, A. I., Rokityanskiy, I. V. and Samoletova, .V.

TITLE: Influence of the Polymerization Temperature of Butadiene with Alkali Metals on the Structure and Frost Resistance

of Polymers (Vliyaniye temperatury polimerizatsi)

butadiyena shchelochnymi metallami na stroyeniye i morozostoykost' polimerov)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1959, Nr 2, pp 9-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Butadiene polymers have an irregular micro- and macrostructure. This is also characteristic for polybutadiene and polymers obtained during polymerization in the presence of alkali metals and their organic compounds. The authors carried out experiments on the relation between conditions of alkali polymerization, the structure and the properties of the polymers, and investigated the dependence of the glass temperature of butadiene polymers on the content of vinyl groups whilst changing the polymerization temperature from 0 to 120°C in the presence of alkali metals (lithium, sodium and potassium). Data on the structural analysis of polymers by ozonization were published by A. I. Yakubchik et al.

Card 1/4 (Ref 6). The content of butadiene chains with vinyl

A Method of "Express" Control for Rubber Mixes SOV/138-58-9-10/11 plattens. A stop watch 14 is started simultaneously with release of the load. The critical time is usually less than one minute. Loads and temperature are adjusted to give final gap, as indicated by virtual cessation of movement of the dial indicator, of 3 to 5 mm, within a time of 40 to 70 seconds. Load can be increased to 4 kg for harder specimens. Specimens of material which vulcanises rapidly are tested at lower temperature. The whole test procedure can be completed within 2 - 2½ minutes of preparation of the rubber mix. Reproducability of test results is said to be within 5%. Six months experience at the Red Triangle rubber footwear factory confirms the reliability and usefulness of this method of mix control. There are 3 Figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skir institut sinteticheskogo kanchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber im. S.V. Lebedev)

Card 4/4

A Method of "Express" Control for Rubber Mixes SOV/138-58-9-10/11

The relationship between the gap and the corresponding time of vulcanisation, however, remains constant. Provided that the terminal conditions give a point on, or near, the line, the content of vulcanising groups is constant. Limits for departure from the characteristic line san be set, so that mixes within the limits will have satisfactory properties. An apparatus termed a "condition meter" has been constructed to determine the factors of critical time and gap rapidly. It is illustrated in Fig. 3. Samples are taken from the mixing rolls as thin sheets of the mix. These are formed in a hand press into specimens 16 mm diameter and 10 mm thick, and are dusted with talc. The specimens are put between the electrically heated copper plattens, 16 mm diameter (13 in the fig.). Temperature is controlled thermostatically to plus or minus 1°. Standard test temperature is 180°C, and standard load 1 kg. The load is applied to the specimens as quickly as possible to prevent prevulcanisation. The load is released by turning the known. The movement of the load is measured by the dial indicator, 12, which actually measures the gap between

Card 3/4

A Method of "Express Control" for Rubber Mixes SOV/138-58-9-10/11

the platten as it is heated under pressure, but the pressure on the sample will remain constant. The heated sample flows and the plattens move towards each other, vulcanisation takes place simultaneously, and as the two vulcanised 'fronts' of the sample come together, flow is diminished sharply. This is the limit of the critical time of vulcanisation. Measurement of time for flow to cease, and of the thickness of the specimen at this time, under fixed conditions of load and temperature, enables the properties of a rubber mix to be determined. Rate of flow depends primarily on the effectiveness of the vulcanising groups and the thermal conductivity of the rubber. Fig.1 shows gap between plattens versus time of vulcanisation for a mix with and without vulcanising groups. The critical time in the first case is 37 seconds, and the gap at that time, 3.8 mm. Fig.2 shows that a linear relationship exists between critical time and gap at that time. The different points were produced by applying different loads to similar specimens from the same mix. Bubber mixes of a given composition, but with different degrees of plasticity, give different values for the gap at the end of the test.

Card 2/4

AUTHOR:

Marey, A. I.

SOV/138-58-9-10/11

TITLE:

A Method of "Express Control" For Rubber Mixes (Metod ekspress-kontrolya rezinovykh smesey)

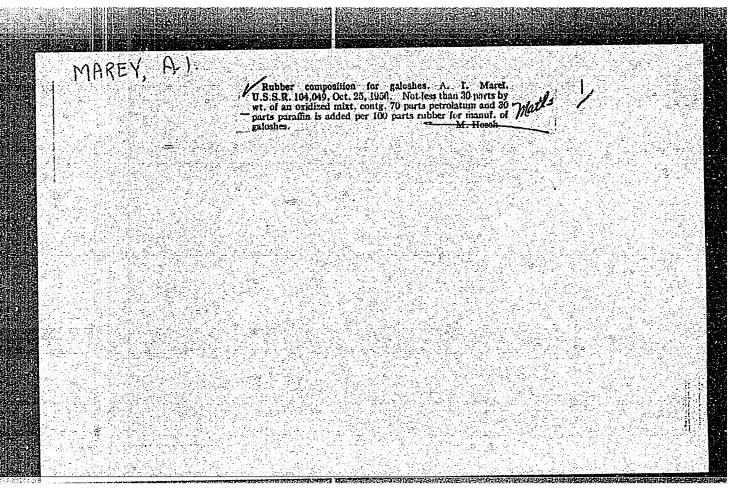
PERIODICAL:

Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 9, pp 34 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For continuous production processes, rapid and reliable methods of controlling rubber mixes are required. Current methods of determining the plasticity of vulcanised samples require 1 to 2 hours to complete. The properties of rubber on vulcanisation can be determined not only from its modulus after a given curing time, but also from the time required to reach a certain stage of vulcanisation at which the mix ceases to flow. This is termed the critical time of vulcanisation. The critical time can be determined by heating a sample between two plattens under a constant load. The amount of flow under such conditions depends on two processes acting in opposition to each other: softening of the rubber under the action of elevated temperature, and hardening of the rubber through vulcanisation. If the diameter of an initial cylindrical sample is the same as the diameter of the plattens, the sample will spread beyond

Card 1/4



USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Crude rubber, natural and synthetic. Vulcanized rubber, I-21

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6032

Abstract: stability to ozone is retained if the film is converted to a fused state due to heat generation during use of the article. To achieve stability against the development of surface cracks during dynamic deformations, under ordinary temperature conditions, it is necessary to treat the surface layer with substances having an amorphous structure. In addition, these substances must be plasticizers for rubber and have a high viscosity which prevents their diffusion into the body of the vulcanizate. Good results are obtained by a treatment of the surface (by immersion into melts, at 140-150°) with aldol-alpha-aphthylamine, rosin, bitumen, rubrax and also with their various combinations.

Card 2/2

, MAREY, A.I.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Crude rubber,

natural and synthetic. Vulcanized rubber, I-21

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6032

Author: Marey, A. I., Divova, M. P.

Institution: None

Title: Prevention of Cracking of Rubber Articles by Swelling of Their

Surface ir Certain Media

Original

Publication: Sb. Stareniye i utomleniye kauchukov i rezin i povysheniye ikh

stoykosti. L., Goskhimizdat, 1955, 185-195

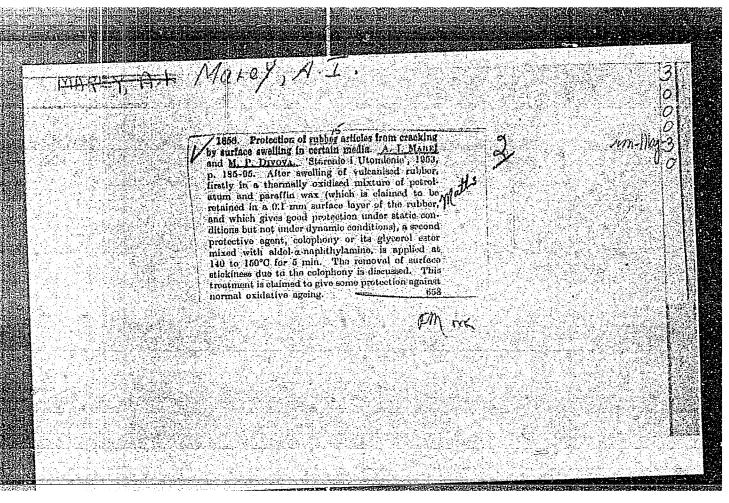
Abstract: There are considered various chemical and physical factors which en-

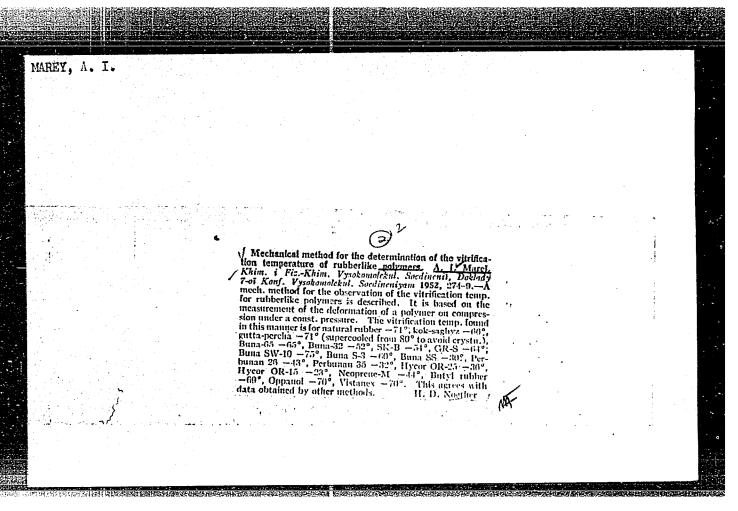
hance the resistance of vulcanizates to ozone cracking. A study was made of physical methods of preservation of vulcanizates, based on provision of a thin surface film of a substance that is inert in relation to ozone, of resin or wax type. Articles coated with the

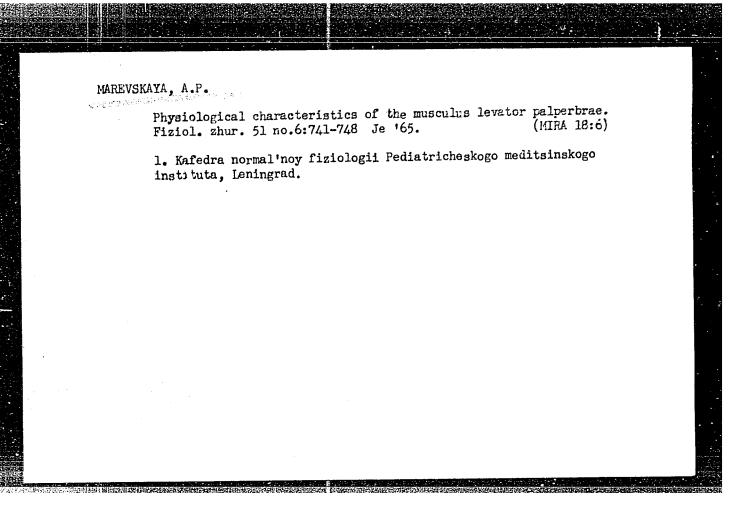
latter show good stability to ozone under static conditions, while

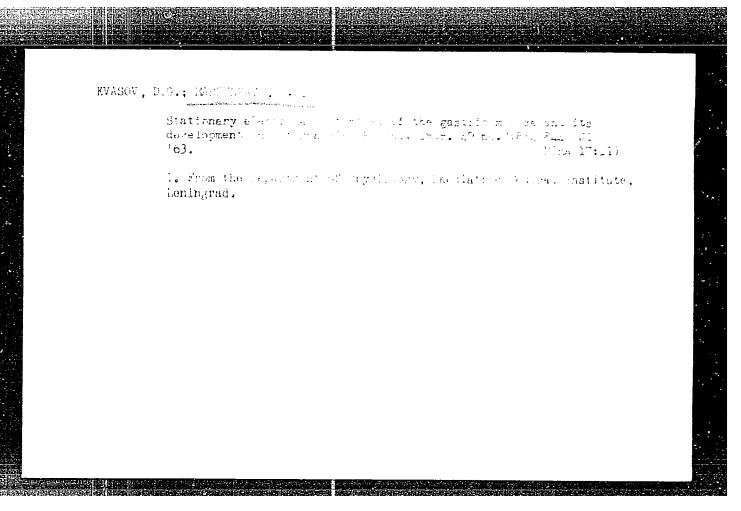
integrity of the inert film is maintained. On dynamic deformations

Card 1/2









# MAREVSKAYA, A.F. Participation of masal muscles in the activity of the olfactory analyzer. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.6:697-703 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1) 1. From the Department of Physiology, Paediatric Medical Institute, Leningrad. (SMELL) (NOSE)

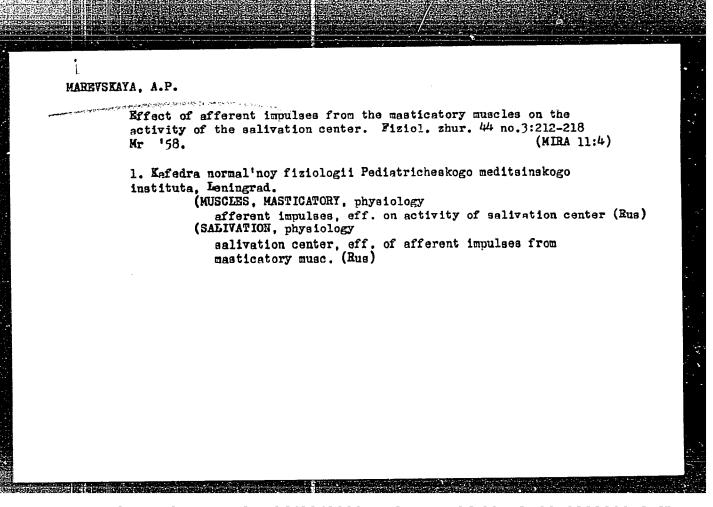
### MAREVSKAYA, A.P.

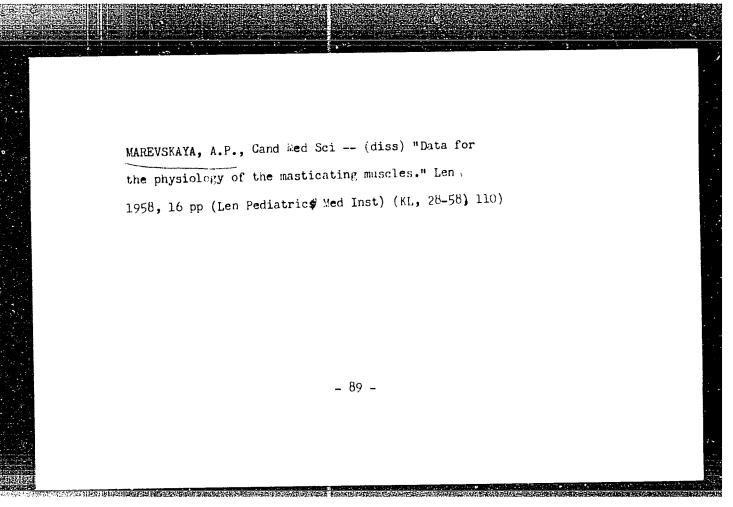
Participation of masal muscles in the activity of the olfactory analyzer. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.6:697-703 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. From the Department of Physiology, Paediatric Medical Institute, Leningrad. (SMELL) (NOSE)

Stationary electrical potential of masal and oral nucesae and its ontogenetic development. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.8: 959-968 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. From the Department of Physiology, Paediatric Medical Institute, Leningrad. (NOSE, physiology) (MOUTH, physiology)





# HAREVSKAYA, A.P.

Proprioceptive reflexes of the masseter muscles in ontogenesis
[with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 44 no.12:16(MIRA 11:4)
20 D 157.

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. D.G.Kvasov)
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. N.T.Shutova). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR
M.S.Maslovym.

(MUSCLES, MASTICATORY, physiology, proprioceptive reflexes, develop, in cats (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320013-6"

O CONTRACTOR DE LA CONT

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Nervous System.

 $\mathbf{T}$ 

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60696

also a crossed reflex of stretching, indicated the capacity for radiation of the proprioceptive impulses. Superstrong stimulation (800 h. for cats and 500 h. for rabbits) produced a biphasic reaction, in which exaltation was changed to the decrease in amplitude and frequency of the electrical fluctuations, which is regarded as a pessimal inhibition of the centers. -- T. G. Beteleva

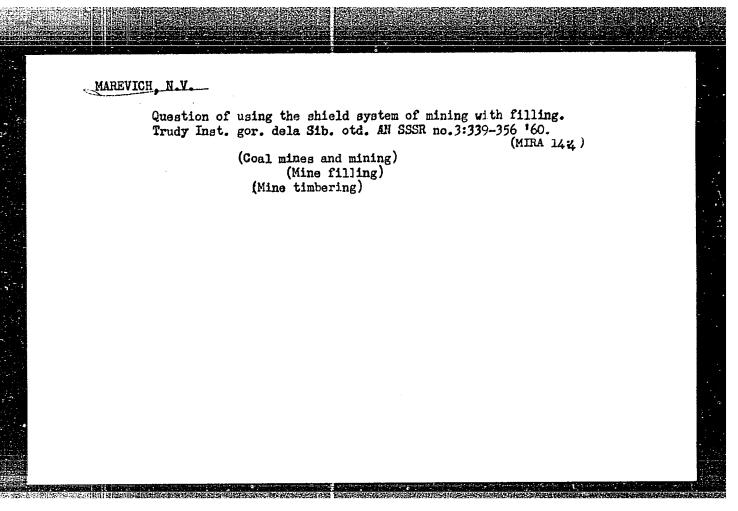
Card 2/2

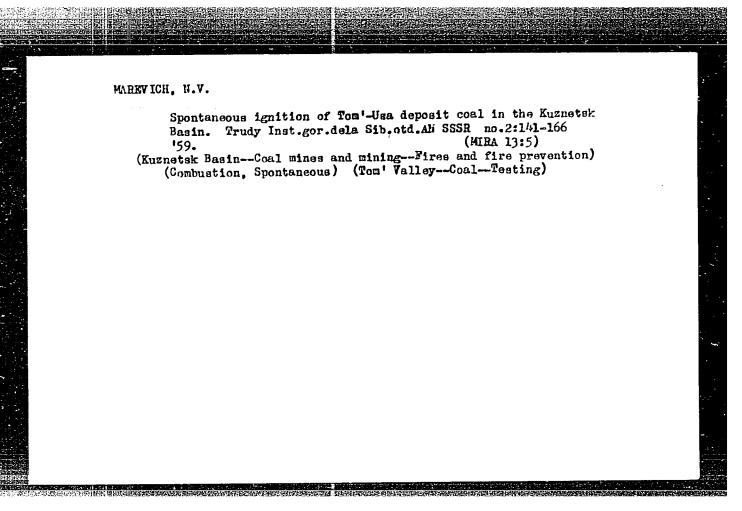
USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60696 Abs Jour : Marevskaya, A. P. Author : Not given Inst : The Stretch Reflexes of the Mastication Muscles in Title Adult Animals : Fiziol. zh. SSSR, 1957, 43, No 9, 887-893 Orig Pub : In intact and decorticated cats and rabbits; under ether Abstract anesthesia, the stretching of the mastication muscles led to the increase in the fluctuation amplitude on ErG. The emergence of electrial activity in the chewing muscles and strengthening of breathing in a moderate stretching of one partly separated from the jaw chewing muscle, mutually reinforcing the activity of the simultaneously occurring particular reflexes of different muscles, and Card 1/2 128

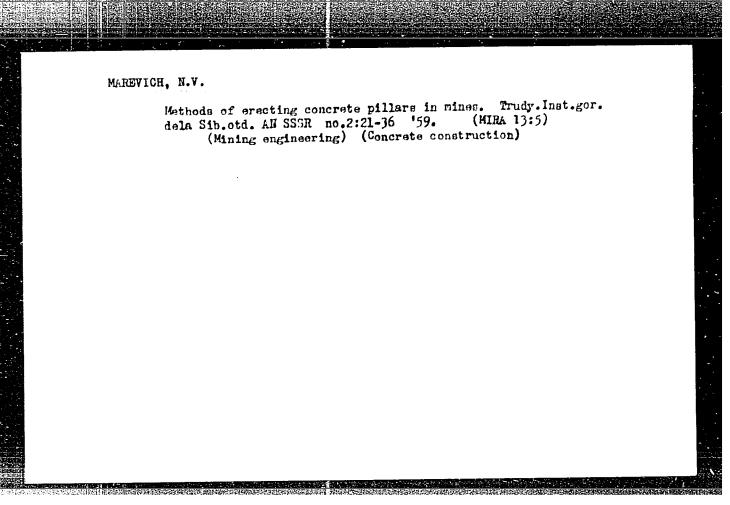
MAREVICH, N.V.; ROMANOV, A.V.

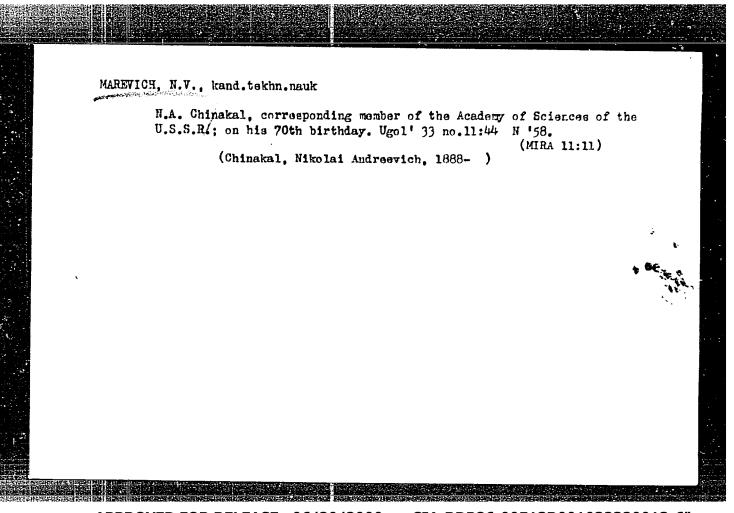
Preliminary results of observing rock pressure on supports made of monolithic reinforced concrete in the shield system of mining with filling. Vop. gor. davl. no.7:19-26 '61. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.





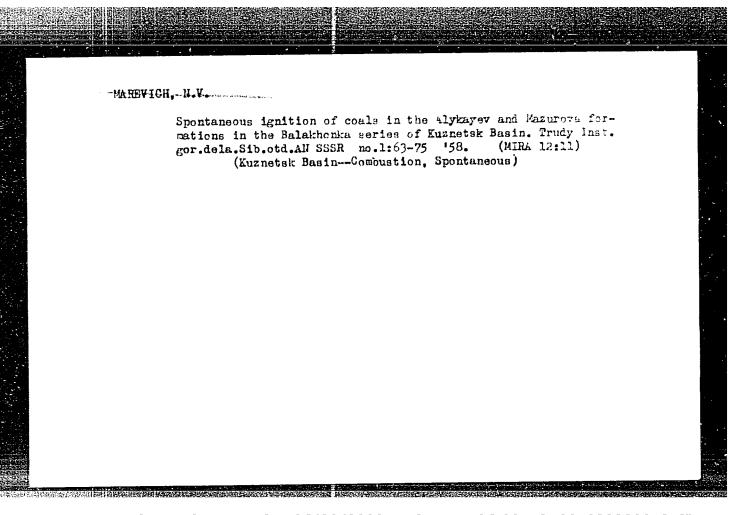


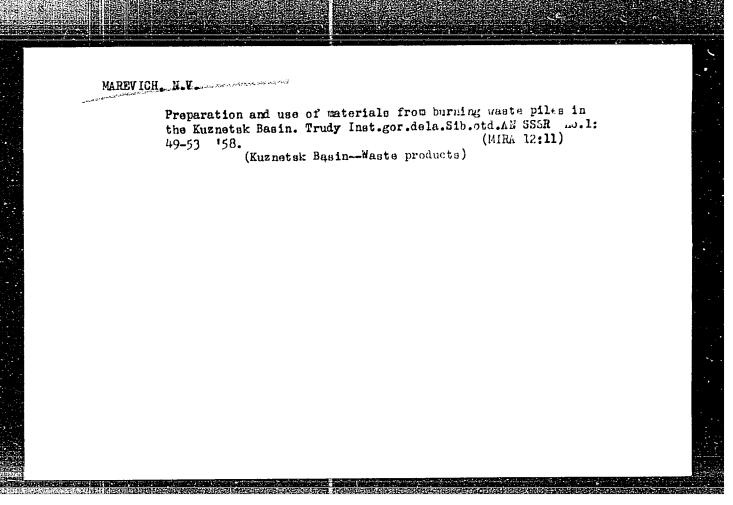


MAREVICH, N. V. and DZYUBENKO, V. T. (Mining Inst. of the Siberian Branch of AS USSR)

"Experience in the use of Shield Conveying Systems."

report presented at a Sci.-Tech. Conf. on Improving the Exploitation System in coal Beds, called by Mining Inst, AS USSR, at Prokop'yevsk 20-22 Jan 1958. (Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, '58, No.4, 105-7, author Lyakhov, G. M.)

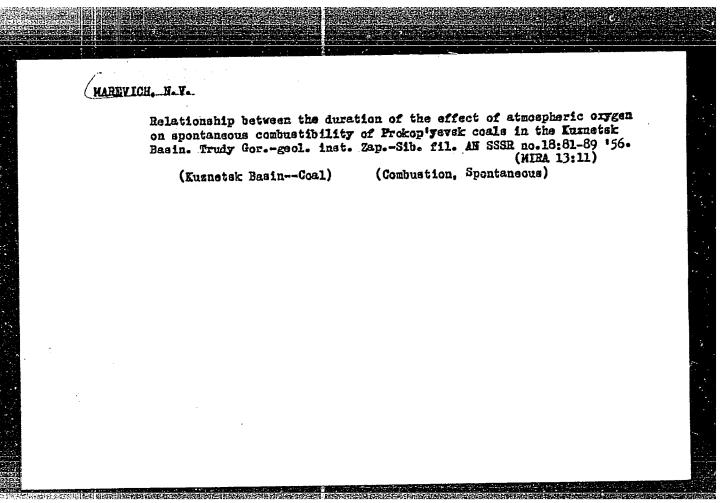




MAREVICH, N.V. kand tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

N.A.Chimakal, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; on his 70th birthday. Trudy Inst.gor.dela.Sib. otd.AH SSSR no.1:7-10 '58. (MIRA 12:11)

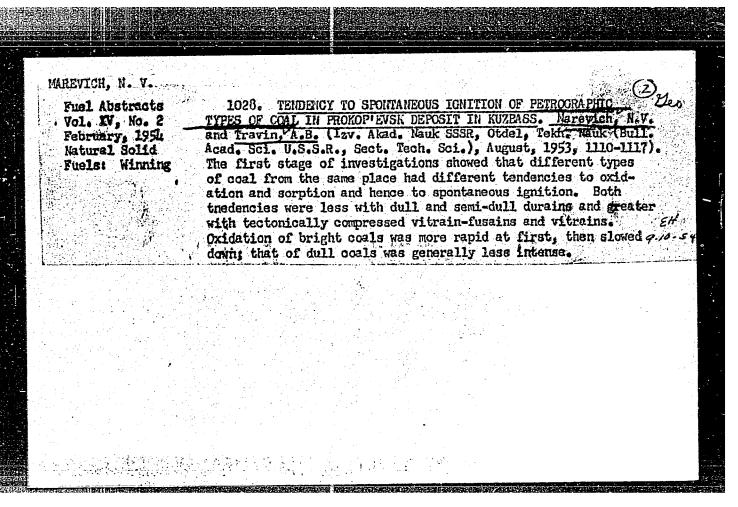
1. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otiele die 201538R. (Chinakal, Nikolai Andreevich, 1988-)



MAREVICH, Nadezhda Viktorovna; SOBOLEV,G.G., redaktor; GRISHAYENKO,M.I., redaktor; IL INSKAYA,G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Spontaneous combustion of thick coal seems in the Prokop'ev deposit, Kuznetsk Basin] Samovozgoranie uglia moshchnykh plastov prokop'evskogo mestorozhdeniia kuzbassa. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 135 p. (MLRA 9:2)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining) (Combustion, Spontaneous)



MAREVICH, N. V.

29043 Analiz samovozgora iya uglya pri shchitovoy sisteme razkabotki. Trudy gorno-geol IN-Ta (Akad. nauk SSSR, Zap. -- Sib, filial), vyp. 4, 1949, s. 19-37 -- Bibliogr: 10 nazv.

S0: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, moskva, 1949

MAREVICH, A.M. (Moscow); FILIPPOVA, L.F. (Moscow)

Formation of hydrogen peroxide in the oxidation of formaldehyde. Zhur. fiz. khim. 31 no.12:2649-2655 D \*57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut khimicheskoy fiziki. Moskva. (Formaldehyde) (Oxidation) (Hydrogen peroxide)

# ACC NR: AP7000703

separating rhenium from molybdenum in a sulfuric acid medium, to the choice of a proper tributyl-phosphate solvent and to the explanation of the reaction of hydrochloric acid and of chlorides upon the extraction. It was established experimentally that if extraction is repeated twice in a medium with 2 N sulfuric acid and 0.5 N chlorine ion concentrations, an almost complete separation of rhenium from molybdenum occurs. Cyclohexane was found to be the best solvent. A six-minute treatment of the extract with 40 ml of water and 30 ml of chloroform for re-extraction of rhenium proved most effective. The 0.5 N chlorine ion solution was acidified with sulfuric acid within 2 N limits and extracted twice during a three-minute period in 10 ml each of tributyl phosphate and cyclohexane. After washing out the extracting agent, rhenium can be reextracted from the organic phase in six minutes by using 40 ml of water and 30 ml of chloroform. The paper was presented by the corresponding member of the Academie, N. Pentschev, on 20 June 1966. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/SUBM DATE: none/SOV REF: 003/OTH REF: 007/

Card 2/2

ACC NR. AP7000703

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/010/0913/0916

AUTHOR: Jordanov, N.; Mareva, St.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Institut fur allgemeine und anorganische Chemie, Bulgarische Akademie der Wissenschaften)

TITLE: Separation of rhenium from molybdenum by extraction with tributyl phosphate

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 19, no. 10, 1966, 913-916

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium, molybdenum, cyclohexane, tributyl phosphate, rhenium separation from molybdenum

ABSTRACT: Research has been done on the development of a method for extracting rhenium from molybdenum; this method could be combined with the distillation method described in 1963 by N. Jordanov and M. Pavlova (N. Jordanov, M. Pavlova. Mikrochim. acta. 3, 1963, 477). Tributyl phosphate proved especially suitable as the extracting agent. Special attention was paid to the problem of

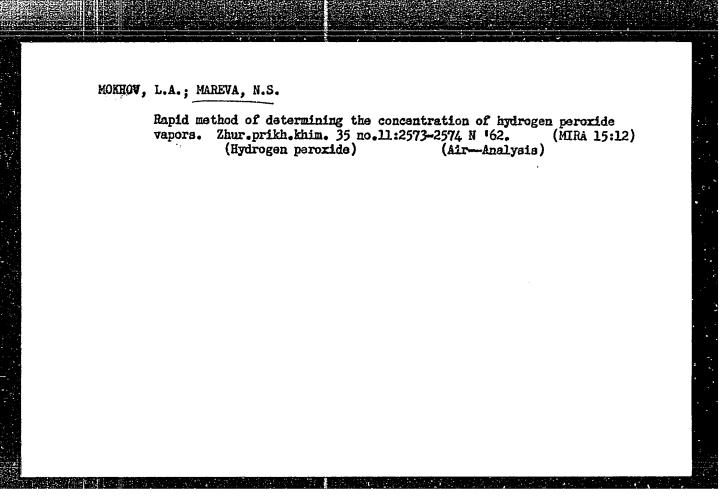
Card 1/2

MAREVA, St.; KHRISTOVA, R.

Determining the silicon dioxide in iron ore containing barium sulfate, Doklady BAN 14, no.7: "61.

1. Predstavleno chl. korr. N. Penchevym.

(Iron ores) (Silicon) (Barium)



MARTHIC, D.

Mat hind of economic organization would much the needs of our fight stead

P. M. (MONDRO TRANSTVO) (Rijesa, Yugoslavia) Fel. 10, no. 0, 166, 1879

20: Lonthly Index of Last European Accessions (EMAI) LT Vol. 7, No. 7, 186

MARETEKII, Sergey Konstantinovich; POLYAKOV, B.F., red.; BELOUSOVA,
L.I., tekhn.red.

[Tiraspol'; historical-geographic study] Tiraspol'; istorikogeograficheskii ochsrk. Kishinev, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo
Moldavskoi SSR, "Shkoala Sovetika," 1958. 102 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Tiraspol'--Beonomic conditions) (Tiraspol'--History)

MARETSKIY, S.K.

14-57-6-12992

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,

p 166 (USSŘ)

AUTHOR: Maretskiy, S. K.

TITLE: Settlement of the City of Tirasopol' and its Environs

at the End of the 18th and First Half of the 19th Centuries (K voprosu o zaselenii g. Tiraspolya i yego okrestnostey v kontse XVIII i pervoy rolovine XIX vv.)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Tirasopol'sk. ped. in-ta, 1956, Nr 1, pp 33-

39

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

# MARETSKIY, S., inzhener

Aircraft engine instruments. Kryl.rod. 3 no.8:15-19 Ag '52. (MIRA 8:8)
(Aeronautical instruments)

MARETSKIY, Anatoliy Viktorovich, NAUMOVA, I.A., red.

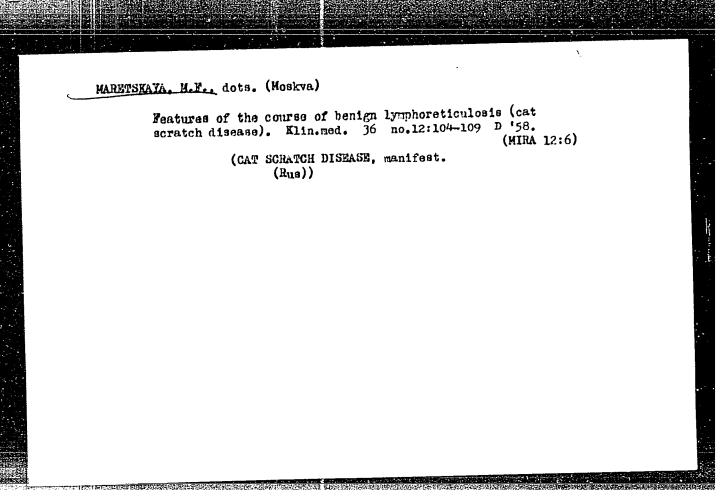
[Mechanization of her and straw harvesting; from the practices of collective and state farms in Archangel and Vologda rovinces] Mekhanizatsiia utorki sena i solomy; iz opyta kolkhozov i sovkhozov Arkhangel'skoi i Vologodskoi oblastei. Arkhangel'sk, Severo-Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 70 p. (MIRA 18410)

MARETSKAYA, YE.

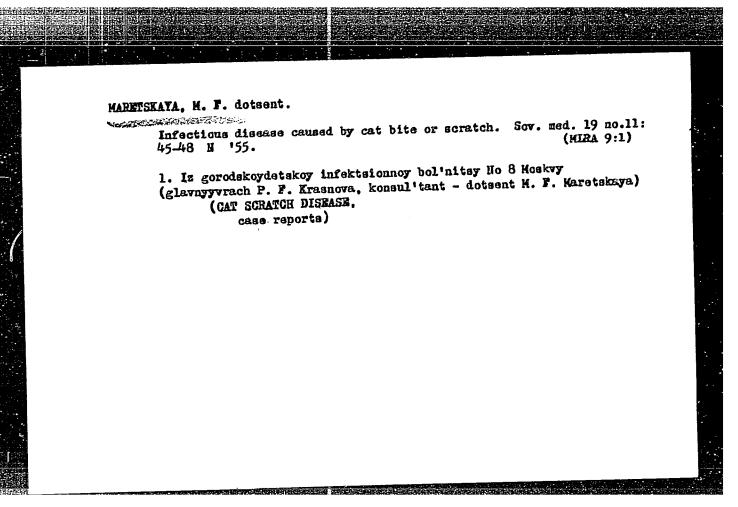
Machine-Shop Practice

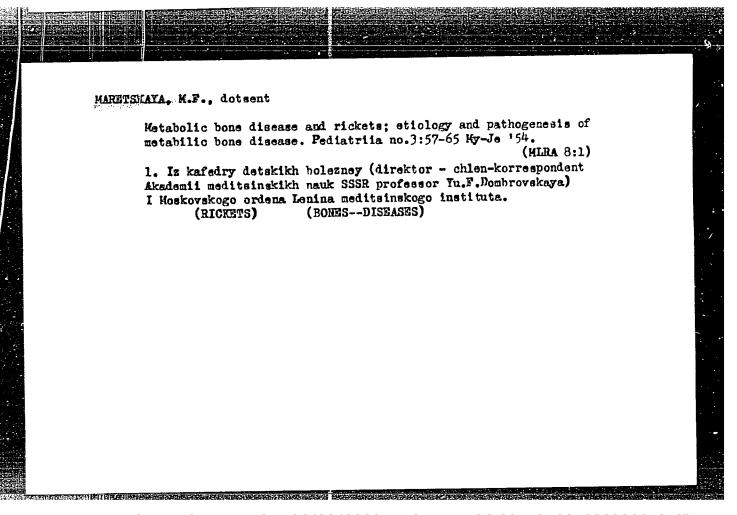
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1. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases (Director -- Prof. Yu. F. Dombrovskaya, Corresponding Member AKS USSR) of First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute, Frunzenskiy Rayon Children's Hospital (Head Physician -- F. I. Fefer), and the Children's Division (Head -- R. V. Geyshina) of Polyclinic No. 56.

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1. Docent Maretskaya. 2. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases (Director Honored Worker in Science Prof. V.I. Molchanov, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSE), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

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1. Of the Department of Children's Diseases, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute (Director of Department -- Prof. V.I.Molchanov).

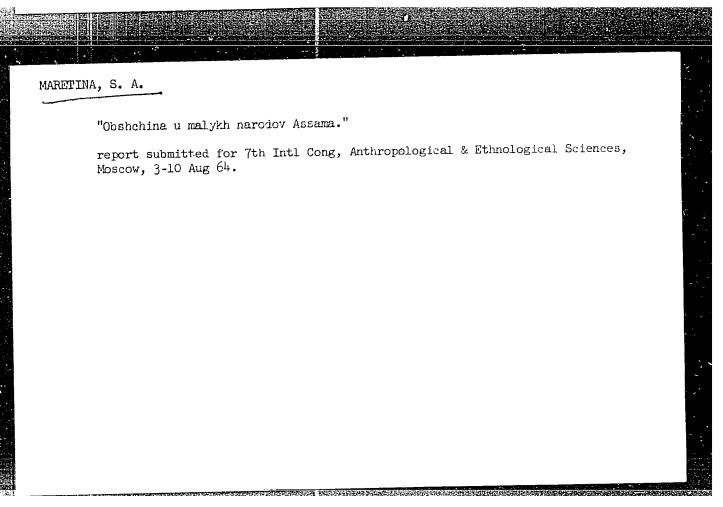
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on the Io	electrons of multip tsich <u>complexes</u> obt on containing <u>acety</u>	ained from the	e single amines of R <sub>3</sub> Si-C≡C-Cl ipole moments of f the original	GI NC=C-CR-CR-RI H=CH-NR <sub>2</sub> type were the silicon-con L. 3-single amine	e taining s: by
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JW/RH EWT(m)/EWP(1) IJP(c) L 26052-66 UR/0079/65/035/010/1720/1723 SOURCE CODE: ACC NR: AP5025123 AUTHOR: Petrov, A. A.; Maretina, I. A.; Mingaleva, K. S. 13 ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet: (Leningradskiy tekhnologi cheskly institut) TITLE: Silicon-containing acetylene enamines SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1965, 1720-1723 magnetic resonance, TOPIC TAGS: silicon compound, silane, electron density, secondary amine, dipole moment, hydrogen bonding, organic synthetic process, acetylene ABSTRACT: A study of the physical properties of 1, 3 amines of the R2N-CH=CH-C = CH type made it possible to hypothesize the strong displacement of the electron cloud in their molecules to the side of the triple bond. These ampounds have a considerably higher dipole moment than the saturated amines; the nitrogen atom does not seem inclined to hydrogen bond formation; and the magnetic monance signal of the acetylene proton indicates strong shielding. The purpose of the work was to deermine how the electron density distribution is changed in a system during introduction into the chain of a silicon atom capable of d, Ti-reaction Card 1/2

FLIENV, A.A.; MERETINA, I.A.; MINGALEVA, K.S.

Silicon-containing acetylanic enamines. Zhur. ob. khim. 25
no.10:1720-1723 0 '65. (MIRA 18:16)

1. Leningradskiy tokhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensaveta.

ACCESSION NR: AP4037061 S/0079/64/034/005/1685/1685

AUTHOR: Maretina, I. A.; Petrov, A. A.

TITLE: Dialkyl(vinylacetylenyl)phosphines

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 5, 1964, 1685

TOPIC TAGS: dialkyl(vinylacetylenyl)phosphine, dibutyl(3-buten-1-ynyl)phosphine

ABSTRACT: Previously unknown enyne-substituted phosphines have been prepared at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet. The new phosphines are readily obtained by treating an enynylmagnesium bromide with a dialkylbromophosphine in ethyl ether under nitrogen. Dibutyl(3-buten-1-ynyl)phosphine thus prepared had the following constants: b<sub>3</sub>, 92C; d<sub>20</sub>, 0.8602; n<sub>20</sub>, 1.5110. The presence in this phosphine of the conjugated vinylethynyl group was confirmed by IR spectroscopy.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta(Leningrad Technological Institute)

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MARETINA, I. A.: PETROV, A. A.

Synthesis and properties of crystalline dodecane-2,2,7,7tetramethyloctane. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:3898 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

(Octane) (Dodecane)

PETROV, A.A.; LEBEDEV, V.B.; MARETINA, I.A.; YELSAKOV, N.V.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of enymes and the -effect.

Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1711-1712 My 162. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Hydrocarbons—Spectra)